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Please amend claim 85 as follows:

85. (Amended) A method for identifying a human hepatitis B virus surface antigen mutant 145 in a sample which comprises:

- (A) obtaining a viral nucleic acid from the sample;
- (B) amplifying the viral nucleic acid in a polymerase chain reaction using two primers, wherein

- (1) one primer is a first oligonucleotide which (i) has the sequence AGGATCAACAACAACCGTA (SEQ ID NO:6), and (ii) is linked at its 5' terminus to a biotin group; and

- (2) the other primer is a second oligonucleotide which (i) has the sequence ATCGTCCTGGGCTTTCGCAA (SEQ ID NO:7), and (ii) is linked at its 5' terminus to a fluorescent dye;

continued, (C) obtaining, from the amplified nucleic acid, single stranded nucleic acid which comprises the fluorescent dye; and

(D) contacting the single stranded nucleic acid which comprises the fluorescent dye to an immobilized third oligonucleotide, which oligonucleotide comprises a sequence which (i) corresponds to a portion of a human hepatitis B virus surface antigen nucleic acid, which portion comprises a mutation present at the amino acid at position 145 of human hepatitis B virus surface antigen, (ii) is linked to a